## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRISTOR AND SDIFTER. DOPICE M. W. CUBNES OF HASSAU AND FOLTON STS. falance XXI

AMUNICANTE PRIN AVERISA.

MICAPWAY THEATER, Eroscoay Limits as it is -B. BLUR GARDER ROMONS! These described the Tront Bore-Las Austrias Saze. N.

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MUNICOVE VESSIBLE Chambers street for time or an WALLACE'S PRESENT SPECIMAN - ESIGNES OF THE MODES TO THE POST TO CA SON LAS.

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Rew Fork, Flureday, May 29, 1836.

The News Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati were officially notified of their dismissal last evening. The subject will be brought to the notice of Congress tomy, by the President, in a special message. He will also, it is said, send in a massage relative to the offer of Great Britain to submit to arbitration the points in dispute regarding the Central Ame. rican misunderstanding, in which the American interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will be

The steamship Africa, which left Liverpool on the morning of the 17th instant, arrived at this port but night, with three days later advices. The news is of little interest. In England, trade was interrupted by the enjoyment of the Whiteuntide boli, days, and the Parliament was not in aession. The war in Nicaragua attracted only a small amount of public attention, but one of the London journals attempts to cry down the Monroe doctrine as applied to Central America. The East India Company at the same moment rewards the great Anglo-Indian "filibuster," Lork Dalhousie, with a grant of an annual pension of two thousand pounds, on the ground that he had, during an eight years' rule, 'annexed" four East on kingdoms, which produce them an annual revenue of four and a half millions sterling. The Serdician Parmement had passed a vote of thanks to the plenipotentiaries deputed by their King to represent them in the Paris Conference, and another to the Crimean army. Count Cavour's policy was in the ascendant, but the political condition of South ern Italy is represented as being still very alarming. a plan of campaign, which the Emperor Napoleon had marked out for himself in case he had to take me chief command in the Crimes during the siege of Schastonel, is published, and will be found inte resting. Ministers, couriers and diplomats of every grade were still flying from capital to capital all ever Europe. Der mark had ordered a ship of war, with a force of artiflery, to St. Thomas, in anticipation of a quarrel with our government on the Sound dues question. It is again asserted that the Cabinet at Washington has concluded a commercial treaty with Persia, through the good offices of Russia, and some of the articles have been published. Our teade peports show that the markets had undergone livie change from the time the Baltic sailed. In financial affairs we notice an advance in consols and American securities. Our advices from South America are from Bue-

nos Ayres, April 3; Montevideo, 6; Rio de Janeiro, 15; Bahia, 19, and Pernambuco, 22. Letters from Buenos Ayres state that General Urquiza was gaining ground, but an aggessive war was not expected. News from Montevideo is discouraging, and matters are reported as very unsatisfactory. Oribe was in the as endant. A serious question had arisen between the government of Paraguay and the French consul, respecting the treatment o' a colony of French settlers, and it was feared that some brouble would ensue with the Itailan colony of Patagonas.

We have accounts from Mayaguez (Porto Rico) to the 15th inst. The Spanish war steamer Isabella had sailed for Havana, with large quantities of mili tary stores on board. Several other Spanish vessels of war were cruising in the vicinity, and it was re ported that they would shortly be employed in a de monstration against Vera Cruz. The crops of the island were extremely good. The exports of sugar to Europe and the United States exceeded 34,000 bogsheads, and 8,000 hogsheads of mplasses had been ordered for the American market within the preceding three weeks

The United States Senate have disposed of the Summer case, so far as the action of that body is concerned. The report of the investigating committee was presented yesterday. It states that pre cedents are only to be found in the action of the House of Representatives, the Senate never having been called upon to pronounce judgment in a similar case. Several precedents are cited, and the commitsee come to the conclusion, that although the se sault was a violation of the privileges of the Senatit is not within their jurisdiction, and the offence can only be punished by the House of which Mr. Brooks is a member. This conclusion the report continues, is in strict conformity with partiamentary law and the requirements of the constitution: therefore, the committee recommend the Senate to make complaint to the House. With this report the committee submit a resolution that said report be accepted by the Senate, and a copy of the same, with the accompanying affidavitbe transmitted to the House of Representatives The report and recommendation of the committee were agreed to with but one dissenting vote, Mr. Toombs, of Georgia. After a speech by Mr. Mason on the President's veto of the bill providing for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, the Senate adjourned. In the House a bill granting one million acres of land to Louisiana, for railroad purposes, was passed. Bills donating lands to Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, and abolishing the Court of Claims, were introduced. A motion to adjourn over in order to allow the democratic members an opportunity to attend the Cincinnati Consention was made, but the majority voted it down.

The New York Nigger Worshippers' State Convention, called to appoint delegates to the Presi dential Nominating National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 17th of June, met at Syracuse yesterday. We give elsewhere a report of the proceedings, including a list of the delegates ap pointed and the series of resolutions adopted. The National Convention of the abolitionists, white and colored, also met at Syracuse yesterday. A full repost of their doings is likewise given.

Millard Fillmore will have a brilliant reception by our citizens when he arrives. The Common Council have voted a thousand dollars to welcome him, and last night delegates from all the Fillmore clubs to this city and Brooklyn met and made extensive preparations for giving him an exthusiastic reception. One hundred guns are to be fired at the Battery, and one hundred in the Park, and a great popular manifestation may be expected.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, after an intereating session of eleven days, yesterday concluded their labors and adjourned. They disposed of all the matters brought before them and uniform harmeny and urbanity characterized their deliberations. Want of space compels us to lay over our report of

their last day's proceedings. Proceedings for an injunction to restrain the Mayor, Comptroller, &c., of New York from signing, executing or delivering any deed or con-

merced yesterday morning before Judge Boosevelt, in the Supreme Court, when affidavits were read en both sides. They set forth the proceedings of the Common Council in relation to the sale of the praperty; the affidavit of Mr. Bleecker, the auctioneer, shows that the Brick Church was sold by him on the 14th of May for \$270,000, that it had been previously duly advertised, and that he believed the sum for which it was sold was the highest that could be obtained for it. The argument was then set down for hearing at Judge Roosevelt's house on Friday evening at half-past five o'clock.

The Commissioners of Emigration made an inof fertual attempt to hold a meeting yesterday; but no quorum appearing, the Sumner affair was discussed, and a number of sage remarks were made about that unhappy transaction. The weekly summery shows that 34,048 emigrants landed at this port up to the 28th inst. of which 6,758 arrived last wack. To same date last year, 108,044 emigrants landed. There are new 1,607 persons in the institutions under charge of the Commissioners. The indebteiness of the Commission to the Mechanics' Back is new \$71,708 52. This shows a large felling off since hat month, due to the increased emigration and the consequently improved state of the finances of the

The cotton market was quiet vesterday, as there was a disposition on the part of dealers to await the receipt of later foreign news, due by the Africa The sales were confined to about 500 a 600 bales. Flour was firm for the medium and higher grades, while inferior and common qualities were heavy, though quotations were without change of import. ance. Prime qualities of wheat were scarce, and firm, and inferior grades dull. Canadian, common to prime white, ranged from \$1 60 a \$1 85, and \$1 60 a \$1 75 for common to fair white, and \$1 53 for good Western red. Corn was steady, with mixed at 584c. a 60c.; Southern yellow at 60c. a 61 lc.; Southern white at elc., and choice North Carolina white is reported at 66c. Pork was lower, and closed at \$18 50 for mess. Land was higher, with sales at 10 jc. a 11c. Sugars were steady, with sales of 1,000 bhds. Caba, muscovado at full prices, and one lot of choice Porto Rico at 83c. Coffee was quiet. owing to a public sale of Rio to come off to-day. A lot of Java was sold at 14 c. a 14 c. Freights were steady, but engagements were light. To Liverpool flour was taken at 2s.; and wheat, in bulk and bags,

There was an improved demand for beeves a our cattle market yesterday, and prices were a triffe ormer, with brisk sales. The highest price realized was 101 cents per pound, and the average about 94 cents. In other stock there was no change calling for special notice. In Philadelphia yesterday the market was active for beef cattle, the sales reaching one thousand head, at 84 to 184 cents per pound, while a ew prime lots sold at 11 cents. Sheep, hogs, and ows and calves, found ready buyers at good prices. Lord Palmerston and War-fils Overtarow

and Peace. The Cismissal of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Ptenipotentiary and three leading Consuls of her Majesty the Queen of England, is an event of no common import. Test disniesal, be it remembered, was made on the alleged fact that they had violated the neutrality laws of the Union, and bad exercised acts of sovereignty within our jurisdiction. The offence, if committed, was a grave one; but the grounds upon which the proceeding was based baving been submitted in the form of complaint to Lord Palmerston's government, that government totally discredited the evidence, and returned only a disavowal of any intention thus to infringe the legal and sovereign rights of the republic.

It will not be forgotten that the Clayton reaty is a subject of radical disputs between the two Cabinets. We have also recognized the Walker-Rivas government of Nicaragua, furnished in fact men and means to sustain General Walker in that direction, and we concede are responsible in a moral point of view for the ascendency of the American erms in Nicaragua. Late news indicates, too. that the Nicaraguans under Walker have been triumphant over their enemies; and this fact sufficiently foreshadows the permanent rule of American influence in all the States of Central America. We must concede, too, in order to complete the actual history of the case, that our people, as such, not only heartily sympathise with General Walker and his associates, but have aided him by every means in their power. In proof of this we need only refer to the constant movement of population in that direction, and to the uniform failure of the legal tribunals to convict persons charged by the federal authorities with violating the neutrality laws by aiding the Nicaraguans.

These are amongst the points of grave complication into which we have fallen with the London Cabinet. That on the facts we occupy the vantage ground-that we are mainly right-no candid man on either side of the water will question.

But we have to deal with Lord Palmerston the most perfect personification of a political parasite in his relations to Louis Napoleon; an aristocrat by birth, by associations, by instinct and by ambition. His effort for two years has been to league her Majesty's government with, and to control the despotic Powers of the Continent, especially that of Napoleon. His position is nominally that of adherence to the tree system of England, and an adjunct and controller of the constitutional fortunes of Italy and other Continental States. In this respect his attitude is that of alliance with Napoleon and of hostility to that potentate in his designs upon Italy. He is equally determined, for widely different reasons, to check the further progress of democracy and civilization on this side of the water. In this last movement he has the concurrence of Napoleon.

The arrival of Mr. Marcy's dismissal des patch will at once bring on the ministerial crisis in England, and all the influence of the two Cabinets of London and Paris will be

rought to bear to sustain the administration. The Paris movement in reference to privateering was dictated by those Cabinets for the purpose of weakening us in that aggressive arm of our system. Our navy is called fourth rate: but if we consider those of the first and second, embracing more than all the others combined, we shall find comparatively that it s not even a tenth rate establishment. It, in fact, is nothing. As an arm of protection in time of peace, it is sufficient; but considered with reference to the great navies of England and France, it is unworthy of notice. These matters bear upon all our disturbed political relations with England; and to prove this, let us reverse the parties, and Imagine that ours is the vast overshadowing armament, and England's embraced in her capacity to fit out and keep upon the seas a horde of privateers only. It will thus be seen that reliance would be placed upon our might to enforce our demands,

however exorbitant. Then, too, let it be remembered that the vast naval power of the Allies, to which we have referred, is at the disposal of Lord Palmerston. If it is called into action against us. it is because we have the largest and the least veyance of the Brick Church property were com- | protected commercial marine in the world, | Convention.

Here is the point of our weakness-the point of England's strength; and if privateering is proscribed by a league of the leading governments of the Old World, it is not difficult to see that we shall fied few neutral ports in which

to dispose of our prizes. We thus place before the reader at an early day a view of our relations with England, our actual position, the motives which control the politicians on the other side of the water, that they may judge of the probabilities of a peacetol termination of our controversies short

of en abject submission on our part. The truth is obvious enough that if Palmerston is sustained, war with the United States would seem to be inevitable. It is in vain that we say our interests and feelings and those of the people of England are for peace. It is felly to argue thus in the face of hard words between rowdies who have the ring and are determined on war. The destinies of the two countries have been placed in the hands of politicions and ambitious demagogues. They cant on desires for good fellowship; friendly, social and industrial union; fair and honest political intercourse, and on the mutual benefits of peace; but these are manouvres for a position- diplomatic verbiage concealing the bitterest animosities and the most fatal designs of disturbing the peaceful relations of the two aountries.

Unless, then, Lord Palmerston's administra tion shall be overthrown-if Manchester and trude and money shall, as heretofore, adhere to the present Cabinet; if they shall build up and fortify themselves on the strength of Lord Clarendon's letter to Mr. Marcy, deeming that Jesuitical apologetic negation of the truth of all the alleged grievances of our administration in the matter of enlistment sufficient, how are we to avoid collision? The question of peace or war is to be tried in Parliament on a resolution condemning Palmerston and Clarenden in the management of the Crampton affair, and the probable dismissal of Mr. Dillas and it must be confessed that the Pierce-Marcy Cabinet have wonderfully strengthened the case of the London managers in permiting them to flatly disavow all intention to vielate our laws, and to profess friendship for us and A desire for peace. Like professions on our side, accompanied by the act of dismissal, smount to nothing; because they are followed by the dismissal itself, which it will be aleged does away with the profession of friendship. We have thus blundered along, having agood cause and ample justification, until that sause has been made to semme the character of a defeace. From being the injured party, we are made the aggressors From an honesteffort to vindicate our outraged laws and sovereignly, we have been forced into the positon of disregarding the peace of the two counties.

Why were we called upon to accept a national apology, and at the same time to persist in the act of dismissal of her Majesty's oficials? Did it strengthen us to be thus compeled to act, instead of relying solely upon the fects of the case, and terminating the official relations of the convicted parties on those facts aone?

PRESIDENTIAL INTRIGUES--WILLIAM L. MARCY IN THE FIELD .- Our readers will observe, by one of our telegraphic despatches from Washington, that the game of the Cincinnati jugglers, otherwise called the temocratic party, alias the political nigger drivers, is beginning to develope itself in a new phase, even before they have reached the scene of their midnight orgies and other sperations. It seems, from the developements made by our correspondent at Washington, hat all the fuse raised there by the newspapers concerning the claims and chances of Piece. Buchanan and Douglas, are merely the prelmipary movements for their final extinguishment, and the resuscitation of Marcy, of New York, as the only practical candidate of the denocracy in the present crisis of their destiny

It will be in the recollection of our politica antiquaries that but for the singularly happy presence and opposition of Mr. Dickinson, of New York, in the Baltimore Convention of 1852, Marcy would then have been the mocessful candidate, and Pierce would never have been heard of as the occupant of the White House and the wearer of patent leather bods. Daniel S. Dickinson no longer holds any position within the bosom of the debauched democra; now assembling at Cincinnati to prevent the culmination of Marcy's aspirations for the purple; and hence we are positively and authoritatively assured that the nomination of Marcz. following the strangulation of Buchanan, Pierce and Douglas by the same bowstring, is the deliberate intention of all the old heads of the Virginia democracy and other similar haid

sculls throughout the country. We have some faith in the triumph of this Marcy movement, from the information which reaches us from not merely the four, but from the forty points of the compass. Marcy has been the great balance-wheel of the rickety administration of Pierce, holding together its weak ribs like strong iron hoops around a barrel of explosive materials. Franklin Pierce, Jefferson Davis and Caleb Cushing would long since have split the administration into fragments but for the iron grasp and iron rule of old Marcy. His letter in reply to Lord Clarendon, which was despatched by yesterday's steamer to England, will be brought outimmedistely in Washington, for the purpose of throwing in the shade all Mr. Buchanan's negotiations, all Pierce's flounderings, and all Douglas's efforts. Pierce's follies, his imbecilities, his false promises, and still falser associates, have ruined him with his own party. He is now merely a dupe in their bands. Mr. Buchanan, a respectable old states man and a polished gentleman, is behind the age, and has become the unfortunate victim of the same man Forney who ruined the fortunes of Forrest, the play actor. Mr. Douglas we are afraid is not yet ripe enough to pluck the fruit from the political tree; but if he will allow his reputation to grow a little, and to assume a higher degree of polish, he may be able in 1860 to add six inches to his stature. and be a formidable and successful candidate at that future day-if, indeed, the republic should last so long through the ferocious conflicts of the nigger worshippers and the nigger

drivers.
We are afraid we shall not have a chance of applying the dissecting knife, in the approaching Presidential contest, to Pierce; we fear that our proposed kindness to Mr. Buchanan will be entirely superseded, and that Senator Douglas will be laid on the shelf until 1860. But let W. L. Marcy prepare for the cauvass, as well as for a settlement of all his old scores with his former friends, as soon as he is brought forth as a candidate by the Cincinnati Juggling

THE TARIFF.- The Committee on Ways and Means in the House of Representatives have reported in favor of such modifications of the tariff as will tend to a reduction of the revenue without interfering with any great local interest, or changing the present system of levying and collecting duties. It is proposed to add to the "free list." The Secretary of the Treasury suggested in his last annual report the policy of adding to the free list such articles of raw material as entered into general consumption for maunfacturing purposes Articles of raw material which are manufactured into fabrics within our own limits, certain articles of drugs and dyes, and articles the production or manufacture of which in the country was an impossibility, were recommended for the free list; and the committee have done no more than coincide with the Secretary of the Treasury and endorse his suggestions. We have no idea that even this changes will be made. The agitation of the subject in Congress would open again the whole question, and revive again all local interests. It would be difficult in any modification to steer clear of sectional prejudices, and the simplest proposition would meet with seri ous opposition. An increase of the free list by the addition of such articles as were absoutely required for general consumption, which do not come into competition with any beme product, one would think could not be objectionable; but we fear it cannot be easily accomplished. We have done pretty well for the past ten years under the tariff as it now stands, and it is at all times wise to let well enough alone.

## THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. Crampton and the Offending British Consuls Officially Dismissed.

Beport of the Senate Committee on the Sumper Affair.

> A DUEL ANTICIPATED. &c., &c.

Important from Washington

CHAMPTON AND THE BRITISH CONSULS OFFI-CIALLY NOTIFIED OF THEIR DISMISSAL-THE PRE SIDENT REFUSES ARBITRATION ON THE CENTRAL AMERICAN DISPUTE—POLITICAL SPECULATION—THE SUMBER AFFAIR—EXPECTED DUEL—BEVISION OF THE TARIFF, ETC., ETC. WASHINGTON, May 28, 1851

Mr. Crampton was this evening officially notified of he discontinuance of his diplomatic relations as blints ter from Great Britain near this government, and was furnished with his passports. The Consuls at New York Philadelphia and Cincinnati were likewise informed by letter of their dismissal. The notice of the revocation of their exequators will be announced to Congress to morrow morning, when the President will communicate a message, accor panied by documents, setting forth the grounds for the action of the government on the recruitment question, and dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the

The President will also to-morrow transmit to Congress message, with accompanying documents, relative to central American affairs, and particularly with regard to the propositions of Great Britain to arbitrate. It is understood that the Executive proposes to arbitrate any question of political geography which by any possibility may be raised under the Central American treaty, but declines any general arbitration as to the construction

of the treaty.

The reply of Secretary Marcy to Lord Charendon which goes out to Mr. Dallas, in the Asia, to-day, is to be the great card at the Cincionati Convention. According to the movements behind the scenes here and in New York, and other parts of the country, it is the intention to set Messrs. Douglas, Buchanas and Pierce aside at Cincinnati, and take up some other man considered by certain politicians as safer and more available in the approaching crisis of the reputlic. It has already been mentioned that Rusk of Texas, or Mason, of Virginia, or some other man, would be taken up; but I can tell you that neither Rusk nor Mason nor Bright enter into the present calculations. Marcy is the man. The conserimportant and critical questions that have agitated the public wind during the last three or four years. They say that the country has been saved from war by his effortsoff the Cuban filibusters at the Osten Conference—that he has prevented a dozen "smash ups' of the Cabinet, and that the impending crisis of the country, both at home and abroad, calls for the serv.cas o a tried man, such as they say Marcy has proved himself to be. I send you these points as curious just now Watch the progress of affairs among the politicians here and at Cincinnati, and see whether or not I am wrong Look to the proceedings of the great Sanhedrian

There is any amount of tittle-tattle floating about the halls of Congress and barrooms. I send you a few speci mens, indicating the sort of atmosphere we breathe. 1 In regard to the Cincinnali Convention, the demo

aratic juggiers are becoming a little scared concerning the vote of the North, since the late Summer affair and Kansas disturbances; and the impression is that Bn chanas, in consequence, is stronger than he was two weeks ago among the jugglers.

between the Pierce and Dauglas cliques has become, notwithstanding, closer, with the impression that if Pierce cannot bring the Northwest to himself, he is to surrender his interest in the South to Douglas, and that if they sannot carry two-thirds, they are to secure the balance required on some Vice Presiden-tial selection, such as Cobb of Georgia, or Hunter of Vicinia, or Johnson or Brown of Tennessee. The danger is that the two parties will split upon their plans for the

plunder. That's the danger.

3. The movement for the resussitation of the old whigs as a separate party, as proposed to be done lately by calling a national convention in Louisville on the 4th o July, it is supposed, will operate at Cincinnati in favor o Buchanan-because the old Ciay and Webster silver grays are inclined to go that way. The National Intelligencer i actively stirring this matter, as an expedient for securing balance of power in the election, and a finger in th

4. It is thought that Gen. Cass made himself a little too busy with that late Nicaragus fillbuster meeting in New York. A Douglas man assures me that the old

5. The New York hards are reported as having agreed upon the basis of a surrender to the softs, and it is for ther alleged, by the way, that Warcy has an interest in this movement, and is as much exercised in counting up the chances for the nomination as the President himself.

6. Judging from the numbers going from this place,
the outside lobby at Cincinnati, in the aggregate, wil probably be equal to five thousand mes, inc Honor dealers, short boys and gamblers, officeholders and cabinet and foreign ministers in expectancy.

7. Douglas congratulates himself that many of the same pack that crushed him in 1852 are now just as hot These seven points form the floating barroom gossip of

this city. Marcy's friends listen to it, bear all that is said, wink to each other, and continue to make their as rangements for Cincinnati.

Senate on the Texas question, is regarded by Southern men here as destructive of his chances for the nomination. He opposed the annexation of more slave territo ry while slavery is the great issue between the parties The Hop, R. K. Mead and other distinguished Virginians are here arging Mr. Buchanan on the Southern delegate as they pass through the city.

The late despatches in the HERALD on the corruptions

of the spoils at the capital, break the crust of the sub ject only. The extent of this rancallty exceeds, to honest outsiders, the bounds of belief. The man, member, lobbyman or reporter here who has not his prize is

Is it true that during the trip of the new s'ea n frigate Merrimae from Norfolk to Amapolis, her boilers became so badly injured that several new plates had to be insectleft also true that the Muriman was suffered to run upon an old wreck in the Norfolk harbor, by which a large portion of her false keel was torn away? What

Mr. Summer is much worse to-day, and complains greatly of his head. His physicians forbid admittance to him. His wounce have ulcerated, and his case is considered critical.

I apprehend a mee ing between Mr. Brooks and Ser for Wilson, as the friends of the latter say he will fight Mr. Wilson left yesterday for Trenton before Col. Lane bore the chaffer ge but will return to-merrow. Colt's revolvers are in great demand, and none are to be had in

The zerate report on the Sumner difficulty does not privileges, nor does the resolution adopted convey any er sure or utter any complaint to the House. Is not the investigation, then, at an euc? Mr. Brooks has been pre sented by his constituents with a cane, which cost on hundred dollars, and a marsive silver pitcher, suitably engraved, bearing date the 22d of May-the day of the

The letter of Chevalier Webb relative to the Samue affair, bas been received. It is believed that it will lead to more collisions. Several of the Southern members look upon it as very insulting, while others laugh at it. It is aid that Webb, since his duel with Tom Marshall, is debarred from accepting another challenge. Gov. Seward

is his bonds nau.

The rep'y of Gen. Webb to Gen. Quitman, who bore Col. Brooks' note, has been erroneously stated. Gen. Webb said "he was not the autnor of the objectionable article, nor die he approve of it. Had he been consulted, I would not have appeared. He had written a letter in which he had concerned the affair, but had not penned a word deviget ry to Col. Brooks as a brave man and a gentlemsn." The letter, as published, is not regarded as objectionable by Cot. Brooks or his friends.

The new Diploma to bill has been prepared with great are by Mr Faulkner, sesisted by the Secretary of State. Mr. Perkins' bill of last Congress was a clear infringement of the constitutional prerogatives of the Executive. It directs what grade of minister the President shall accredit to each country. This is a matter necessarily within the discretion of the President, and depends in a great measure on the grade of the minister accredited by the several governments to this.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House deter mined this morning to recommend a reduction of the tariff, by increasing the "free list" and adopting a home duction of duties. No details have as yet been determined upon. The idea of the maj wity of the committee is to put all such articles in the "free list" as are used by our manufacturies, and are not produced to any consider able extent in this country. There is a powerful lobby pressure in favor of wool going on the "free list. Agents are actively employed in bringing this about.

Sens'or James, of Rhode Island, is, I learn, to file a cavest with the Commissioner preparatory to taking out a patent for the manufacture of laws, to enable the lobby to get all they want and more than they ever asked

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK ON LAW-RENCE-THEBATENED DESPRICTION OF TOPEKA.

Sr. Louis, May 27, 1856. The Kansas correspondents of the St. Louis Republican and Democrat furnish the following additional items rela tive to the attack on Lawrence:-

The Democrat correspondent says, stores and dwellings were indiscriminately broken open and robbed by the invaders. A Mr. Johnson had \$2,000 in drafts, checks and land warrante taken from him. Colonel Topliffe, who was appointed a Colonel of the militia by Governor Shannon last fall, was forcibly dispossessed of his commission private papers, watch, and money to the amount of \$800. His trunk was also broken open and his clothing carried away. He had no means of defence, and was obliged to submit to see his property taken away. After destroying the office of the Herald of Freedom, the forces nade I res set fire to the house and library of the editor, Mr. Brown; but the fire was extinguished by citizens, some of

Colonel Brewerton writes to the Republican that 200 free State men had collected at Lawrence on the day the place was entered by Jones, and it was thought that the garrison at Franklin, where the free State arms had been stored by Jones, would be attacked on the night of the 22d for the purpose of recovering them. He also writes that it is understood that Governor Shancon will order one hundred United States troops to be stationed at Lawrence, one hundred at Topeka, and one hundred at Osawatamie. At the latter place Judge Cate, of the District Court, had been prevented from holding court in consequence of threats of violence to the Grand Jury which had been made by free State men.

Judge Train had passed through Leavenworth on his

way to Georgia. A correspondent of the Republican, writing from St. J. sephs, says that on the night of the 21st inst. the house of Jacob Friend, four miles from St. Josephs, was burned, tegether with himself, his wife and five children It is supposed that they were murdered previous to the deed, Mr. Friend being a peaceable and orderly man. CHICAGO, May 28, 1856

The St. Louis Democrat learns from passengers who arrived from Kansas in the Morning Star, that it is the intention of Sheriff Jones to proseed immediately to Topeks, which is also to be destroyed, or the inhabitants orced to submission.

The Democrat also contains accounts of four additional public murders of citizens of Kansas, the fasts conserning which have just been made known.

The Westport (Mo.) Times of the 23d, states that the Investigating Committee were still at Leavenworth.

Gen. Schuyler writes that Mr. Conway and himself were set at liberty on the 20th. Mr. Brown is stil a prisoner at Lecompton, and Governor Robinson in a similar situation No account has been received of the movements of

the posse" since the attack on Lawrence on the 21st. After the arms in Lawrence had been delivered. Governor Shannon was requested by the citizens to interfer and prevent the outrages threatened by the posse but he declined. Mr. Schuyler then called upon Mr. Oliver, to induce him to use his influence with Governor Shappon. Mr. Sherman made a similar request, and Mr Oliver promised an answer in fitteen minutes, but neglected to do so until too late. Previous to the posse entering Lawrence Governor Shannon agreed in writing that if the arms were delivered to Sumner only a suffi-cient number would be allowed to enter to make arrests. But he afterwards declared that the arms should be de livered to the poste, and that the hotel, Herald office and breastworks should be des troyed.

The mob shot an Indian near Lawrance, out of mere vantonness, and the Delaware tribe threaten to revenge

is death. Ex-Gov. Reeder, and Mr. Fogg, Secretary of the Kansas Investigating Committee, arrived here this after-noon. They came through Missouri, barely escaping with their lives. Mr. Reeders is at this moment (8 P. M. addressing an immense concourse of citizens in front o the Brigge House. He is to attend the Republican Convention at Bloomington, to morrow, and will process from thence to Washington. They confirm the reports of the outrege at Lawrence.

Interesting from Utah. MOVEMENT FOR THE FORMATION OF THE STATE OF DESCRIPT.

o the 26th of Marsh.

Sr. Louis, May 28, 1856. The Sait Lake mail has arrived here, bringing date

A convention for forming a State constitution met a he Council House on the 17th of March, and organized

by the election of Hon. J. M. Grant, President, Commitees were appointed to draft a constitution. They had a conference on the 24th, and unanimously reported a con-stitution for the State of Deseret. Chief Justice Kinney issented from the report, but only on one point, viz : That he preferred to have the Judges elected by the perple rather than by the General Assembly.

The Republican to day publishes the constitution of

the State of Deseret, recently formed and ratified by the people, in general convention, at Salt Lake City, April It is exceedingly brief and plain, and says nothing about slavery. It announces the free toleration of al religious and does not refer to polygamy.

A memorial was adopted asking admission to the

Union, and Geo. Sm'th and John Taylor were appointed delegates to present it to Congress.

Hoston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, May 28, 1856. The following are the footlegs of our bank statement of the present week, ending May 28, as compared with the previous week :-

Capital s'osk 51,900 eco
Loans and discounts 52,712 800
Specie 4,277,800
Tue from other banks 6,817,800
Due to other banks 5,279,000
Dep sits 16,00,400
Circulation 7,914 500 Specie.
One from other banks.
Due to other banks.
Circulation.

THIRTY-PURATH CONGRESS.

WARRINGTON, May 28, 1856.

Mr. Pearce, (astional) of Md., from the Select Committee to investigate the facts attending the resent amount on Mr. Sumper, reported in writing as follows:-

That from the testimony taken by them it appears that the Hou. Preston S. Brocks, a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina, did, on the 22d day of the present month, after the adjournment of the Se-nate, and while Mr. Summer was seated at his desk in the Senate che moer, assault him with considerable violence, striking him numerous blows on and about his head with walking stick, which out his head and disabled him for the time being from attending to his duties in the Se

The cause of the assault was certain language used by Mr. Samuer in debate on the Monday and Tuesday proeding, which Mr. B-ooks considered libellous of the State of South Carolina and slanderous of his kineman, Mr. Butler, a Senator from that State, who was absent from the Senate and from the city.

The committee forbear to comment upon the various

circumstances which preceded and attended this affair, whether of aggravation or extenuation, for reasons which will be sufficiently obvious in the latter part of the report. They have examined the precedents for this action, which are to be found only in the proceedings of the House of Representatives, the Senate never having been called on to proceunce its judgment in a similar ase. In the House of Representatives, though different opinions have at various times been expressed by gentle-

case. In the House of Representatives, though different opinions have at various times been expressed by gentlemen of eminence and addity—smong whom may be mentioned the late President of the United States, Mr. Polk, the late Judga Isrbour of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Beardsiey of New Y ak—yot the judgasent of the House has always pronounced an assault upon a member for words spiken in decate to be a violation of the privileges of the House. The committee do not consider it necessary to discuss the question at length, but proceed to state, anne of the precedure, not conforming them, however, to the assaults of the members.

In March, 1796, Mr. Baddwin, a member of the House of Representatives, presented to the House certain correspondence betw on himself and General Guun, a Senator from the State of Georgie, including a challenge addressed to him by Geografic and India and Senator from the State of Georgie, including a challenge addressed to him by Geografic and India and Mr. Freinghoysen, a Senator from New Jerszy, by whom the oballenge hac been borne.

In May, 1878, a personal assault having been made by Mr. Russell Jarvia upon Mr. John Adams, the private Secretary of the President, just after his delivering a message to the House of Representatives, and while on his way to the Senate with another message, the matter was, on compaint of the President, referred to a select committee, who, by Mr. McJudie, of South Carolina, their Chalman. reported that, upon a view of all the circumstances, the cimmittee are of the opinion that the assault committee, who, by Mr. Mr. Moluffie, of South the Canne of the provocation, was an act done in contempt of the authority and circuity of the House.

In 1812, the House of Representatives, after a long trial and thorough discussion of the question, voted that Gen. House, of the President, whatever may have been the canne of the provocation, was an act done in contempt of the Authority and circuity of the Bune.

In 1822, the House of Representatives, after a long trial and tho

Mr. Jefferson, in his "Manual of Parliamentary Prac-ice," prepared by him, lays down the following rule: tice," prepared by him, lays down the following rule:— Neither Bowe can exercise an authority over a member or officer of the other but should complain to the House of which be is a member, and leave the punishment to them. which he is a member, and leave the punishment to them.

A brief examination of the constitutional privileges of Senators and Representatives will show the soundness of this rule of Parliamentary law. The constitution provides, (Article first, Section sixth):—

That, &c. \* But the Senate is not a courf or triminal judicature, empowered to ry the excepted effences. It cannot take cognizance of a breach of the peace as such. It cannot take cognizance or a breach of the privileges, and in the cases in which the privilege from a recat is excepted.

The Senate threafore, for a breach of its privileges.

and in the cases in which the privilege from a rrest is ascepted.

The Senate, therefore, for a breach of its privileges, cannot arrest a member of the Honse of Representatives, and—a fortiori—it cannot try and punish him; that authority devolves solely upon the Honse of Representatives. It is the opinion of the committee, therefore, that the Senate cannot proceed further in the presentatives of the assault committed by one of its members, Fresten S. Brooks, upon the Hon. Charles Sanner, Senator from Massachusetts.

The committee submit herewith certain affidavits taken by them in the case and the following resolution:

Berolved, that the above report be accepted, and that a copy thereof be transmitted with the affidavits to the Hone of Representatives.

The report was accepted and the resolution adopted, Senator formbs, of Georgia, alone voting in the negative.

Representative:

Representative:

Senator focubs, of Georgia, alone voting in the negative. The RIVER AND HARROR VETOES.

Mr. MASON. (dem ) of Va., defended the President's veto of the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Missfessiph.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1856. MORE LAND BILLS-A MILLION ACRES GIVEN TO LOCISLANA. o Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, for rail oads.

Mr. CARCTHERS, of Mo., intr duced a bill ceding the public lands to the States in which they He. Mr. BENNET, of N. Y., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to grant one million acres of land to Louisiana, to ald in the construction of three railros's in that State. Passed—62 sgainst 58.

Passed—62 sgainst 55.

Archimos of the court of claims

Mr. Greenwood, of Ark., introduced a bill for the repeal of the act establishing the Court of Claims.

Mr. Florenca, of Pa., moved that when the House adjourn, it be till Saturday. He believed many gentlemen intent to leave this evening for Cheinnati

The motion of Mr. Florence was negatived.

TERRITORIAL BUSINESS.

Mr. Grow of Pa., proposed that the Commistee on Territories be allowed to make reports, not, however, to be considered until after the two approaching conventions.
Mr. Joses, of renn, wabed to know whether Mr. Grow desired to report a bill to admit Kansas with the Topeka constitution.

Mr. Grow replied in the affirmative. Mr. Jones objected.

The Assault Upon Senator Sumner Ende COLUMBUS, S. C., May 27, 1856. A large number of citizens convened here this evening, Brooks, in view of his recent defence of the rights of the

South. Several addresses were made, and alrong resolu-tions in approval of the course of Mr. Brooks were

adopted. ALRANY, May 28, 1856. A despatch, dated Albion, this day, states that the em. somment at Otter Creek has fallen away, and that it will take six days to repair it. There is a bad break, also, in the canal, at Jackson's culvert, two miles west of

Arrival of the Alabama at Savannah SAVANNAH, May 27, 1856 The United States mail steamship Alabama, from New Fork, arrived here this (Tuesday) morning.

Markets.

PHILADRIPHA STOCK BOARB.

PHILADRIPHA BY 28, 1856.

Stocks are locking up—Pennsylvania 5's, \$3½; Reading Railroad, 44%; Long Island, 13½; Morris Canal, 13½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46½.

NEW URLANS, May 27, 1856.

The Baltic's news has hed no perceptible effect upon the market. Cotton is dull; sales to-day, 1,000 bales. Bugar, 7%c. Molassis, 30c. a 38c.; re boiled, 40c. a 42c. Mess pcrk, \$16 87 a \$17. Lard in tieroes, 10%c. Freights of cotton to Liverpool, 11-32d., and dull. Sterling exchange 9½ per cent premium.

Albany, May 28, 1856.

change 9% per cent premium.

ALBANY, May 28, 1856.

Wheat—Sales 3,000 bushels White Canadian, at \$1.85, nd 4,000 bushels Red Southern Ohio, at \$1.48. Mait—ales 3,000 bushels for Pale Ale, at \$1.60.

AID FOR THE CAPS DE VERDE ISLANDERS .- Last evening,

n the Seventeenth ward, a meeting was called of sympa thizers for the suffering inhabitants of the Cape de Verde slands. Alderman Ely presided, and in the course of some remarks touching the position and character of the slands, alluced to the famine prevailing in these islands York city. During the evening \$100 was paid by the persons present, only some thirty in number, and an additional amount subscribed. A committee of ten was appointed to receive subscriptions.

ACCIDENT TO STEAMER ORSGON.—On Tuerday night last

to Albany, and when opposite Conesuak Island, near But-termils Falls, carried away her rudder, and was compelled to put back to this city. The rudder was broken in two, and one of the small bonts was lashed to the stern post in the place of it and filled, and the rudder chains made fast to the stern of R. She will be supplied with a new rudder, so as probably to resume her trips in a day or two.

the steamboat Oregon, Captain Peck, while on her way

DETENTION OF EASTERN TRAVEL .- The steamer Comuselicut did not arrive yesterday from Norwich until the hour of 3 P. M., having been detained at Allyu's Point as the end of the late of the late of decision